

Retail Pet Sales Bans Enacted in North America (148)

(Links to ordinances available at bestfriends.org/puppymills) (5-17-16)

ARIZONA

Phoenix, AZ - Enacted December 2013; effective January 2014 Tempe, AZ - Enacted February 2016; effective May 2016

CALIFORNIA

South Lake Tahoe, CA - Enacted April 2009; effective May 2011 West Hollywood, CA - Enacted February 2010; effective March 2010 Hermosa Beach, CA - Enacted March 2010; effective April 2010 Turlock, CA - Enacted May 2010; effective June 2010 Glendale, CA - Enacted August 2011; effective August 2012 Irvine, CA - Enacted October 2011; effective immediately Dana Point, CA - Enacted February 2012; effective immediately Chula Vista, CA - Enacted March 2012; effective April 2012 Laguna Beach, CA - Enacted May 2012; effective immediately Aliso Viejo, CA - Enacted May 16, 2012; effective immediately Huntington Beach, CA - Enacted June 2012; effective June 2014 Los Angeles, CA - Enacted October 2012; effective June 2013 Burbank, CA - Enacted February 2013; effective August 2013 Rancho Mirage, CA - Enacted February 2013; effective March 2013 San Diego, CA - Enacted July 2013; effective September 2013 Ventura County, CA - Enacted December 2013; effective December 2014 Chino Hills, CA - Enacted October 2014; effective November 2014 Oceanside, CA - Enacted January 2015; effective September 2015 Long Beach, CA - Enacted March 2015; effective October 2015



Garden Grove, CA - Enacted March 2015; effective March 2016

Encinitas, CA - Enacted July 2015; effective immediately

Beverly Hills, CA - Enacted August 2015; effective September 2015

Vista, CA - Enacted September 2015; effective October 2015

Palm Springs, CA - Enacted October 2015; effective immediately

San Marcos, CA - Enacted January 2016; effective February 2016

Cathedral City, CA - Enacted January 2016; effective February 2016

Truckee, CA - Enacted February 2016; effective immediately

Indio, CA - Enacted April 2016; effective immediately

La Quinta, CA - Enacted April 2016; effective May 2016

Carlsbad, CA - Enacted May 2016; effective June 2016

COLORADO

Fountain, CO - Enacted May 2011; effective May 2011

FLORIDA

Flagler Beach, FL - Enacted June 2009; effective immediately

Lake Worth, FL - Enacted February 2011; effective February 2011

Coral Gables, FL (applies to dogs only)

Opa-Locka, FL (applies to dogs only)

North Bay Village, FL (applies to dogs only)

Hallandale Beach, FL - Enacted April 2012; effective immediately

Margate, FL - Enacted October 2013; effective immediately

Pinecrest, FL - Enacted October 2013; effective immediately

Palmetto Bay, FL - Enacted December 2013; effective immediately

Coconut Creek, FL - Enacted January 2014; effective immediately

Wellington, FL - Enacted January 2014; effective immediately

Surfside, FL - Enacted February 2014; effective immediately

Aventura, FL - Enacted March 2014; effective immediately





Wilton Manors, FL - Enacted March 2014; effective immediately Greenacres, FL - Enacted April 2014; effective immediately North Lauderdale, FL - Enacted April 2014; effective immediately Bay Harbor Islands, FL - Enacted April 2014; effective immediately Pompano Beach, FL - Enacted May 2104; effective immediately North Miami Beach, FL - Enacted May 2014; effective immediately Miami Beach, FL - Enacted May 2014; effective January 2015 Bal Harbour Village, FL - Enacted May 2014; effective immediately Sunny Isles Beach, FL - Enacted May 2014; effective immediately Dania Beach, FL - Enacted June 2014; effective immediately Palm Beach Gardens, FL - Enacted July 2014; effective immediately **Juno Beach, FL** – Enacted July 2014; effective immediately Cutler Bay, FL – Enacted August 2014; effective immediately North Palm Beach, FL - Enacted August 2014; effective immediately Hypoluxo, FL - Enacted September 2014; effective immediately Jupiter, FL - Enacted October 2014; effective immediately Homestead, FL - Enacted October 2014; effective immediately Tamarac, FL - Enacted December 2014; effective immediately Palm Beach, FL - Enacted January 2015; effective immediately North Miami, FL - Enacted April 2015; effective immediately Lauderhill, FL - Enacted April 2015; effective immediately Fernandina Beach, FL - Enacted July 2015; effective immediately Jacksonville Beach, FL - Enacted August 2015; effective immediately Deerfield Beach, FL - Enacted November 2015; effective May 2016 West Melbourne, FL - Enacted November 2015; effective immediately Casselberry, FL - Enacted November 2015; effective immediately Neptune Beach, FL - Enacted January 2016; effective February 2016 Sarasota County, FL - Enacted January 2016; effective January 2017



SAVE THEN AL

South Miami, FL - Enacted January 2016; effective immediately Delray Beach, FL - Enacted March 2016; effective immediately

ILLINOIS

Waukegan, IL - Enacted June 2012; effective immediately Chicago, IL - Enacted March 2014; effective March 2015 Cook County, IL - Enacted April 2014; effective October 2014 Warrenville, IL - Enacted February 2016; effective immediately

MARYLAND

Montgomery County, MD - Enacted March 2015; effective June 2015

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, MA - Enacted March 2016; effective immediately

MICHIGAN

Eastpointe, MI - Enacted September 2015; effective January 2016 Memphis, MI - Enacted September 2015; effective immediately Fraser, MI - Enacted December 2015; effective immediately

NEVADA

Las Vegas, NV - Enacted January 2016; effective January 2018

NEW JERSEY

Point Pleasant, NJ - Enacted May 2012; effective immediately Brick, NJ - Enacted July 2012; effective immediately Manasquan, NJ - Enacted September 2012; effective immediately Point Pleasant Beach, NJ - Enacted October 2012; effective immediately



Hoboken, NJ - Enacted May 2013; effective immediately

Oceanport, NJ - Enacted August 2013; effective immediately

North Brunswick, NJ - Enacted October 2013; effective November 2013

Randolph, NJ - Enacted September 2014; effective immediately

Camden County, NJ - Enacted September 2015; effective immediately

Voorhees, NJ - Enacted October 2015; effective immediately

Brooklawn, NJ - Enacted October 2015; effective immediately

Audubon, NJ - Enacted October 2015; effective immediately

Waterford, NJ - Enacted October 2015; effective January 2016

Cherry Hill, NJ - Enacted November 2015; effective immediately

Merchantville, NJ - Enacted November 2015; effective immediately

Runnemede, NJ - Enacted December 2015; effective March 2016

Somerdale, NJ - Enacted December 2015; effective March 2016

Laurel Springs, NJ - Enacted December 2015; effective March 2016

Oaklyn, NJ - Enacted December 2015; effective immediately

Westville, NJ - Enacted December 2015; effective March 2016

Haddon Heights, NJ - Enacted December 2015; effective March 2016

Gloucester Township, NJ - Enacted December 2015; effective January 2016

Glassboro, NJ - Enacted December 2015; effective March 2016

Bellmawr, NJ - Enacted January 2016; effective immediately

Berlin Township, NJ - Enacted February 2016; effective May 2016

Clementon, NJ - Enacted March 2016; effective June 2016

Pine Hill, NJ - Enacted March 2016; effective immediately

Haddon Township, NJ - Enacted March 2016; effective immediately

Winslow, NJ - Enacted March 2016; effective immediately

Jackson, NJ - Enacted March 2016; effective immediately

Collingswood, NJ - Enacted April 2016; effective immediately

Audubon Park, NJ - Enacted April 2016; effective immediately



Mount Ephraim, NJ - Enacted April 2016; effective immediately Barrington, NJ - Enacted April 2016; effective immediately Berlin Borough, NJ - Enacted April 2016; effective immediately East Brunswick, NJ - Enacted April 2016; effective May 2016 Gloucester City, NJ - Enacted April 2006; effective July 2016 Chesilhurst, NJ - Enacted May 2016; effective August 2016 Greenwich, NJ - Enacted may 2016; effective June 2016

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque, NM - Enacted June 2006; effective August 2007

NEW YORK

Mamaroneck Village, NY - Enacted February 2016; effective immediately Mount Pleasant, NY - Enacted March 2016; effective immediately

OHIO

Toledo, OH - Enacted December 2013; effective January 2014 Grove City, OH - Enacted March 2016; effective January 2017

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, PA - Enacted December 2015; effective June 2016 Philadelphia, PA - Enacted April 2016; effective July 2016

RHODE ISLAND

East Providence, RI - Enacted June 2014; effective immediately



TEXAS

El Paso, TX - Enacted October 2010; effective January 2011 Austin, TX - Enacted December 2010; effective December 2010

UTAH

Sait Lake County, UT - Enacted October 2015; effective immediately

CANADA

Richmond, British Columbia (Canada) - Enacted November 2010; effective April 2011 Toronto, Ontario (Canada) - Enacted September 2011, effective September 2012 Rosemont-La Petite Patrie, Quebec (Canada) - Enacted December 2011; effective immediately Mississauga, Ontario (Canada) - Enacted July 2012; effective January 2013 New Westminster, British Columbia (Canada) - Enacted November 2012; effective immediately Kingston, Ontario (Canada) - Enacted August 2013; effective November 2013 Vaughan, Ontario (Canada) - Enacted April 2014; effective immediately Hudson, Quebec (Canada) - Enacted September 2014; effective immediately Waterloo, Ontario (Canada) - Enacted September 2014; effective January 2015 Mount Royal, Quebec (Canada) - Enacted May 2015; effective immediately Beaconsfield, Quebec (Canada) - Enacted December 2015; effective immediately Ottawa, Ontario (Canada) - Enacted April 2016; effective immediately





17 May 2016

National City Council 1243 National City Blvd. National City, CA 91950

Re: Support for a Retail Pet Sales Ordinance

Dear Mayor Morrison, Vice Mayor Cano and Council Members,

On behalf of Best Friends Animal Society, a national animal welfare organization in its thirty-third year, I would like to offer support for an ordinance to restrict the retail sale of dogs and cats in National City pet stores. We encourage you to join more than 145 municipalities (30 of which are in California) that have made the change to no longer allow pet stores to sell commercially bred pets, unless the pets come from shelters or rescue groups.

Pet mills, particularly puppy mills, are a serious problem in the U.S. These facilities, which supply nearly 100% of retail pet stores and online retailers, are cruel and inhumane breeding factories in which profit and maximum productivity take priority over the welfare of the animals.

Although the USDA regulates these breeders, the minimum federal standards do not ensure a humane life for dogs. These types of kennels can legally have more than a thousand dogs in one facility, and these dogs are allowed to be confined to extremely small, crowded cages for their entire lives, breeding continuously in order to produce as many puppies as possible for the pet trade. And USDA inspection reports show that many USDA-licensed breeders continue to sell animals to local pet stores even after being cited for serious violations at their facilities.

Because the goal is to make a profit, pet mill owners must cut corners to keep expenses low and profits high. For the unsuspecting consumer, this frequently results in the purchase of a pet facing an array of immediate veterinary problems or harboring genetic diseases that surface down the line. This creates a financial burden on the consumer and results in many of these animals being surrendered to overcrowded shelters.

It makes little sense to continue manufacturing dogs and cats when so many are being killed for lack of space. Public education has been effective, but until communities take the initiative to limit the supply of pets being imported from substandard commercial facilities, there can be no hope of preventing these unnecessary deaths.



Those who benefit most from companion animal sales in pet stores are the retailers themselves. While they may profit from the practice of buying these pets at a low price from commercial brokers and then selling them (typically without first spaying or neutering them) at a high price, it is the taxpaying public who pays for animal control to house and kill unwanted animals in the community.

Puppy mill-supplied pet stores can choose to be part of the solution rather than the problem by phasing out the sale of commercially bred pets in favor of other common revenue streams such as pet product sales, grooming and day care, and by offering space for animal rescue organizations to adopt out animals from those stores.

Best Friends has partnered with several of the many pet stores that have transitioned from selling milled dogs and cats to offering rescued pets for adoption, and we have found this humane model to be both viable and embraced by the communities in which the stores are located. Thus, a restriction on the retail sale of pets would *not* preclude pet stores from staying in business, but would, in fact, alleviate a significant burden on local shelters by increasing pet adoptions. Further, it would not prevent anyone from purchasing a pet directly from a private breeder.

Best Friends and our members thank you in advance for taking a compassionate, common sense initiative to addressing the pet mill problem in our community and setting a positive example for the rest of the country to follow. We have been proud to work with the majority of municipalities throughout the U.S. (including Los Angeles, San Diego, Long Beach, Carlsbad and Encinitas) that have enacted similar ordinances, and we will do all we can to help National City do the same.

Thank you for your consideration of this important reform.

Respectfully,

Elizabeth Oreck

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Executive Summary: Scientific studies of dogs and puppies from commercial dog-breeding establishments (puppy mills)

BACKGROUND

Commercial breeding establishments, or puppy mills, are large-scale facilities where dogs are confined in small enclosures for their entire reproductive lives with little to no exercise or positive human contact. The sole purpose of such facilities is to mass-produce puppies to sell them for profit through retail pet stores and via the Internet.

SYNOPSIS

In two large-scale studies of dogs from high-volume commercial breeding establishments (one study focusing on the adult breeding dogs and the other on the puppies sold through pet stores), the evidence showed conclusively that these breeding facilities are highly injurious to both groups of dogs, resulting in severe, extensive and long-term harm to the behavioral and psychological well-being of the dogs.

Study 1: The adult breeding dogs

WHAT THE STUDY LOOKED AT

This study compared a wide array of psychological and behavioral characteristics of 1,169 dogs formerly kept for breeding purposes in commercial breeding establishments with pet dogs owned by members of the general public.

RESEARCHERS

Franklin D. McMillan, DVM, Best Friends Animal Society
Deborah L. Duffy, PhD, University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine
James A. Serpell, PhD, University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine

THE PUBLISHED PAPER

Mental health of dogs formerly used as 'breeding stock' in commercial breeding establishments. FD McMillan, DL Duffy, JA Serpell. *Applied Animal Behaviour Science* 2011; 135: 86-94.

WHAT THE STUDY FOUND

- The results showed a broad range of abnormal behavioral and psychological characteristics in the
 former breeding dogs from large-scale commercial breeding establishments, including significantly
 elevated levels of fears and phobias; pronounced compulsive and repetitive behaviors, such as spinning
 in tight circles and pacing; house soiling; and a heightened sensitivity to being touched and picked up.
- The psychological harm demonstrated in these dogs is severe and long-lasting. Much of the harm is irreparable and will remain a continued source of suffering for years after the dogs leave the breeding facility, in some cases for the entire lifetime of the dog.

CONCLUSIONS

- Current laws at both the national and state levels are not based on current scientific knowledge of animal psychology, quality of life, suffering, and welfare, and are thus inadequate to protect dogs from the psychological harm resulting from living in commercial breeding establishments.
- Legislation to adequately protect the welfare of dogs in confinement needs to be updated to reflect current scientific knowledge.

To obtain a copy of the published study, contact Dr. Frank McMillan (dr.frank@bestfriends.org).

Study 2: The puppies

WHAT THE STUDY LOOKED AT

This study compared the psychological and behavioral characteristics of 431 adult dogs who were purchased as puppies from pet stores with adult dogs purchased as puppies from small-scale, private breeders.

RESEARCHERS

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lan Dohoo, DVM, PhD, Atlantic Veterinary College, University of Prince Edward Island

THE PUBLISHED PAPER

Differences in behavioral characteristics between dogs obtained as puppies from pet stores and those obtained from noncommercial breeders. FD McMillan, JA Serpell, DL Duffy, E Masaoud, IR Dohoo. *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* 2013; 242: 1359-1363.

WHAT THE STUDY FOUND

- Dogs obtained as puppies from pet stores received significantly less favorable scores than breederobtained dogs on most behavioral variables measured. Compared with dogs obtained as puppies from
 noncommercial breeders, dogs from pet stores had significantly greater aggression toward human
 family members, unfamiliar people and other dogs; greater fear of other dogs and typical life events;
 and greater separation-related problems and house soiling.
- For no behavior evaluated in the study did pet store dogs score more favorably than noncommercial breeder dogs.
- The chances of a dog developing serious behavior problems is much higher for dogs purchased as puppies from pet stores, as compared to dogs obtained from small, noncommercial breeders.

CONCLUSIONS

 On the basis of these findings, combined with findings from earlier small-scale studies of dogs obtained from pet stores, until the causes of the unfavorable differences detected in this group of dogs can be specifically identified and remedied, the authors of this study withhold any recommendation that puppies be obtained from pet stores.

- Dogs sold by pet stores are misrepresented to consumers as a high-quality product, because the data now shows that consumers are not receiving what they believe they are paying for. The increased risk of behavior problems that pet store customers face as their dog matures includes aggression issues, which pose a significant risk of human injury. Consumer protective legislation is urgently needed in this area.
- Legislation to improve the conditions in the large-scale commercial breeding facilities supplying puppies
 to pet stores is needed to assure that the puppies are not at any increased risk of maturing into adult
 dogs with serious behavior problems.

To obtain a copy of the published study, contact Dr. Frank McMillan (dr.frank@bestfriends.org).

Overall Conclusions

- Current laws provide inadequate protection against harm to breeding dogs and puppies associated with commercial breeding establishments.
- Consumers purchasing puppies from pet stores are unknowingly assuming a risk of difficult and serious behavior problems in their dogs, including dog behavior that can endanger their own safety.
- If dogs are to be bred to produce puppies for sale, all of the dogs and puppies should be assured a
 decent quality of life based on the most current scientific research.

For More Information

For more about Best Friends Animal Society, go to bestfriends.org. To learn about Best Friends' puppy mill initiatives and what you can do to help, visit puppymills.bestfriends.org.